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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/622,662	10/19/2000	Hidehiko Shin	32908	2713

116	7590	06/02/2006

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EXAMINER
LUU, SY D

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2174	

DATE MAILED: 06/02/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _02 March 2006_.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
   closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-4,7 and 8_ is/are pending in the application.

   4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-4,7 and 8_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on _2/20/01_ is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

   Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

   Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

   a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

   1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

   2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

   3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
      application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

   * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date _4/3/06_

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This communication is responsive to the Amendment filed March 2, 2006.

2.   Claims 1-4, 7 and 8 are pending in this application. Claims 1 and 2 are independent claims. In the Amendment, claims 1-2 were amended.   This action is made Final.

3.   The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4.   Claims 1-2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kyoichi et al. ("Kyoichi", JP-10039981A).

As per claim 1, Kyoichi teaches a hypertext display apparatus for displaying a hypertext document, comprising:

display means (abstract; *element 106*) for displaying the hypertext document (abstract; HTML document);

analysis means for analyzing the hypertext document and for extracting anchor information in the hypertext document including anchors on the hypertext document, each of said anchors indicating an anchor point, said anchor point being a location at which a destination of a link is shown (fig. 9; *anchors/links as being depicted*),

selection means with selection attributes (abstract; *element 108*) for selecting an anchor on the hypertext document corresponding to a selection attribute according to an instruction from a user, wherein said user instruction selects one of the selection attributes of said selection means and said selection means selects an anchor corresponding to the selected selection attribute ;

attribute selection judgment means for judging according to outputs of said selection means and said analysis means when said anchor corresponding to said selected selection attribute of said selection means is selected, and attribute activation judgment means for judging according to an output of the attribute selection judgment means when said anchor corresponding to said selection means is activated, and

acquisition means for acquiring from a server data, which is indicated by the anchor information of said anchor corresponding to said selected selection attribute, according to an output of said attribute activation judgment means (abstract).

By disclosing in the abstract that "display data for calling the _input of figure key_ are inserted by the HTML data control means 105 and displayed on the display means 106, and _link corresponding to the figure key input_ due to user detected by the user input detecting means 108 is executed...the HTML data control means 105 executes move to the link destination corresponding to the user input..." (emphasis added), and as depicted in figure 9, Kyoichi teaches that HTML hyperlinks or anchors are assigned/associated with input figure/numeric keys. These figures/numbers are considered to be attributes corresponding to the selection means, which in this case would be the figure/numeric keys that the user uses to make an input selection. Based on the user input selection of a figure/numeric key, selection and activation judgments are made to determine which associated anchor is selected as well as to perform data acquisition from a server for the corresponding link destination accordingly.

Claim 2 is similar in scope to claim 1, and would have been rejected under similar rationale. Kyoichi also discloses focus moving means for moving focus to a location in a hypertext document, which is designated by the anchor information of said anchor corresponding

to said selected selection attribute selected by said selection means (abstract; *moving to the link destination corresponding to the selection*).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5.   Claims 3 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kyoichi et al. ("Kyoichi", JP-10039981A).

As per claims 3 and 7, Kyoichi does not explicitly disclose said selection means being a means allowing a user to depress a button/key to select said anchor on the hypertext document corresponding to the buton/key. Official Notice is taken that the use of such a means, e.g. a mouse input device, is notoriously well known in the art. It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include such a selection means with Kyoichi's apparatus in order to provide users with a means for making a selection.

6.   Claims 4 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kyoichi et al. ("Kyoichi", JP-10039981A) in view of Noguchi (US 5,983,184).

As per claims 4 and 8, Kyoichi does not teach the selection means being a means for allowing a user to utilize audio instruction to select said anchor on the hypertext document corresponding to the audio instruction. Noguchi teaches a system for making selection of hyperlinks through voice input (abstract). It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to combine Noguchi's voice input feature with Kyoichi's apparatus in order to further facilitate user's navigation control for users with specific needs.

Response to Arguments

7.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-2 have been fully considered but they are

not persuasive.

Applicant argues that Kyoichi states that the display data for calling the input of figure

key are inserted by the HTML data control means 105, and that a link corresponding to the figure

key input is executed. However, Kyoichi does not teach the inserted display data as well as the

link to be an anchor on the hypertext document. A user may depress keys on the Kyoichi remote

controller in order to enter numbers, but there is not an anchor on the hypertext document

corresponding to these keys/numbers. Hence, Kyoichi fails to teach selection means that selects

an anchor on the hypertext document corresponding to a selection attribute selected by a user.

The Examiner disagrees for the following reasons. The claim language is still deemed to

be read on by the prior art. Specifically, the claim language recites " selection means with

selection attributes for selecting an anchor on the hypertext document corresponding to a

selection attribute according to an instruction from a user, wherein said user instruction selects

one of the selection attributes of said selection means and said selection means selects an anchor

corresponding to the selected selection attribute" (*emphasis added*). It is interpreted that a user's

selection of one of the selection attributes would result in a corresponding anchor being selected.

As pointed out in the previous office action, Kyoichi discloses "display data for calling

the *input of figure key* are inserted by the HTML data control means 105 and displayed on the

display means 106, and *link corresponding to the figure key input* due to user detected by the

user input detecting means 108 is executed...the HTML data control means 105 executes move

to the link destination corresponding to the user input..." (emphasis added), and as depicted in

figure 9. Thus, Kyoichi teaches that HTML hyperlinks or anchors are assigned/associated with input figure/numeric keys. These figures/numbers are considered to be <u>attributes</u> corresponding to the selection means, which in this case would be the figure/numeric keys that the user uses to make an input selection. Based on the user input selection of a figure/numeric key, selection and activation judgments are made to determine which associated anchor is selected as well as to perform data acquisition from a server for the corresponding link destination accordingly. Since the attributes correspond to the figure/numeric keys, which in turn correspond to the anchors, selecting an attribute would result in the selection of its associated anchor. Thus, the claim language is still met by the user selecting an anchor via its associated attribute. Note, although the pictured item and the assigned numbers are not necessarily anchors, but anchors are depicted on a hypertext document, for example; as hyperlinks 908 and 909 in figure 9.

Inquires

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sy Luu whose telephone number is **(571) 272-4064**. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday from 7:300 am to 4:00 pm (EST).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kristine Kincaid, can be reached on (571) 272-4063.

The fax number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private

PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

SY D. LUU
PRIMARY EXAMINER
ART UNIT 2174

SDL: 5/25/06